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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes information about the 100 women and 53 men over 35 years of age who entered the University of Washington as undergraduates between spring 1970 and autumn 1971. The information was provided by the participants on a biographic survey that was administered at the same time as the Washington Pre-College Test Battery. High school background and early family life, prior education and vocational/educational goals, community and employment activities are covered in addition to current major, class, and academic status. Attention is directed throughout to differences between the sexes of which the most noteworthy findings appear to be the higher secondary school performance and lower aspirations of the females in the sample. (Author/HS)

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Descriptive Information on Over-35
Undergraduate Students

Virginia de Wolf and Patricia W. Lunneborg

This report summarizes information about the 100 women and 53 men over 35 years of age who entered the University as undergraduates between spring 1970 and autumn 1972 as provided by them on a biographic survey when they took the Washington Pre-College Test Battery. High school background and early family life, prior education and vocational/educational goals, community and employment activities are covered in addition to current major, class, and academic status. Attention is directed throughout to differences between the sexes of which the most noteworthy findings appear to be the higher secondary school performance and lower aspirations of the females in the sample.

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Descriptive Information on Over-35 Undergraduate Students

Virginia de Wolf and Patricia W. Lunneborg

An increasing number of older students can be seen on college campuses today especially at the undergraduate level. Yet there exist few studies indicating why this is so and, more importantly, there are few resources geared to this age group for guidance purposes. Realizing the usefulness of the Washington Pre-College (WPC) test battery to the high school student, Olch, Lunneborg and de Wolf (1972) gathered WPC data from a sample of undergraduates (UG's) over 35 years old to establish norms for future older undergraduate students at the University.

With funding provided by the Graduate School Research Fund, letters were sent all (550) new and returning UG's over 35 attending the University from spring quarter 1970 to autumn 1971. For their participation in the project, i.e., taking the Long Form B WPC test battery and completing a biographic form, the students were offered a sum of money ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and a private counseling session with Dr. Doris Olch at which time feedback from their performance on the WPC was given. Fifty-three males and 100 females participated in this study during the seven quarters mentioned above. Half of the participants have taken advantage of the feedback session with Dr. Olch (53% of the males and 49% of the females). The present report summarizes descriptive information from the biographic form.

High school background and early family life. Information for the topics of this section was taken from both transcripts and the biographic form. The majority of over 35s were high school graduates. All the women were graduates and only eight males indicated that they had received an equivalency diploma. An item inquiring as to estimated high school GPA prompted the following breakdown indicating that the women had been quite superior academically to the men.

Table 1: Estimated HS GPA

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Below 2.50	40.0	14.0	21.5
2.50 -2.99	31.5	24.4	26.4
3.00 -4.00	28.5	61.6	52.1
Total N	35	86	121

Concerning high school accomplishments eight areas of achievement were inquired of, e.g., "belonged to honor society." Seventy percent of females reported having one or more such achievement, while 57% of the males reported likewise.

Table 2: Number of HS Accomplishments

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
None	43.4	30.0	34.6
1	26.4	23.0	24.2
2 or more	30.2	47.0	41.2

The top three areas for the males in HS were (1) winning a varsity letter in sports, 38%, (2) having a major part in a play, 28%, and (3) being president of one or more student organizations, 24%. For the females, the top three were (1) having a major part in a play, 34%, (2) belonging to a scholastic honor society, 29%, and (3) president of one or more student organizations, 28%. It is worthwhile to note that only 3 of the males belonged to a scholastic honor society, while 29 of the females reported such membership. This is consistent with the high school grades reported above.

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Family background was rather similar for men and women. They both seemed to have spent their childhoods growing up in similar areas. ✓

Table 3: Primary Area of Residence During Childhood*

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Large city (500,000 or more)	20.8	29.0	26.1
City (under 500,000)	32.1	28.0	29.4
Suburb	11.3	8.0	9.2
Town	32.1	31.0	31.0
Farm or Ranch	18.9	18.0	18.3

*Some people indicated multiple areas of childhood residency and the percentages reflect this fact.

(1956)

Utilizing Roe's/ classification of occupations, there was a great deal of correspondence in parental occupations for males and females. Table 4 presents father's occupation by Roe interest groups and levels. Technology employed the highest percentage of fathers for both sexes. The majority of fathers also had "middle level" Roe jobs, i.e., levels 3 and 4.

Occupation "Housewife" employed the highest percentage of their mothers--48% of males' mothers and 47% of the females. For those whose mothers did work Organization employed the largest percentage of the males' mothers, while Service and General Cultural tied for the position of employing the largest number of the females' mothers. The females' mothers seemed to have a slightly greater percentage of "higher level" jobs, i.e., levels 1 and 2, 20.0% when compared with the corresponding combined percentage for the males' mothers, 14.6%. At the other end of the scale, the males' mothers had a slightly greater percentage of level 5 and 6 jobs, 18.8% compared to the females' mothers, 13.7%.

Table 4: Father's Occupation by Roe Groups and Levels

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Groups			
Service	6.3	8.6	7.8
Business contact	10.4	1.5	6.4
Organization	2.5	24.8	20.5
Technology	17.9	38.7	41.8
Outdoor	16.7	17.2	17.0
Science	4.2	1.1	2.1
General Cultural	--	4.3	2.8
Arts and Entertainment	2.1	1.1	1.4
Levels			
1	--	3.2	2.1
2	8.3	6.5	7.1
3	31.3	37.6	35.5
4	37.5	33.3	34.8
5	10.4	6.5	7.8
6	10.4	6.5	7.8
Unspecified	2.1	6.5	4.9

General profile of participants. The average age in 1971 was 42 for the males and 43 for the females. Fifty eight percent resided in suburbs or in a nearby town rather than within Seattle (42%). Seventy percent were within a half-hour's traveling time from the University and 81% drove to campus. A large percentage of the male students were veterans (79%), while only 3% of female students were veterans. Eighteen percent considered the financing of their college education of "major concern," i.e., they were not certain that they would be able to complete school, and 41% said finances were "somewhat" of concern. Money was no problem to 41% and there were no apparent differences in this regard between the sexes.

The students were asked to rate themselves on a scale from 1 (very good) to 5 (very poor) in general physical and mental health. Fifty-two % reported their physical health to be very good, 78% reported their health as either very good or good combined, and 99% said their health was very good to average. On mental health, with 1 as "happy and well-adjusted" and 5 as "very nervous, worried, having problems getting along with others," 41% reported their mental health to be very good, 75% reported it to be either very good or good, and 98% reported it to be either very good, good, or average. Eight percent reported physical handicaps and 14% indicated having a chronic illness.

Almost all of the students had had some college experience before being tested. Only four reported never having attended college.

Table 5: Previous College Experience

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
No colleges attended	1.9	3.1	2.7
Junior or Community College	23.1	25.8	24.8
4-year College or University	55.8	37.1	43.6
JC or CC and 4-year University	19.2	34.0	28.9
Total N	52	97	149

Not only had almost all attended a college, university, or 2-year school, but three-quarters of them reported being juniors or seniors at time of testing. Table 6 presents the class status of each sex at time of testing.

Table 6: Class at Time of Testing

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Freshman	7.7	8.2	8.1
Sophomore	13.5	17.5	16.1
Junior	50.0	57.7	55.0
Senior	28.8	16.5	20.8
Total N	52	97	149

A list of 5 "non-vocational" reasons for coming to college was included on the biographic form. About 55% of the male students and 39% of the females did not indicate any such non-vocational reasons.

Table 7: Non-Vocational Reasons for Attending College*

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
To grow intellectually and personally	37.7	51.0	46.4
To provide enrichment of leisure time	1.9	19.0	13.1
To provide "insurance in case the need arises in the future to support myself or my family"	11.3	35.0	26.8
To develop special skills needed for volunteer work	1.9	6.0	4.6

*Subjects free to choose as many of the categories as they wished.

The majority of the students were married or remarried as opposed to being either widowed, divorced, separated or single.

Table 8: Marital Status

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Single	11.3	9.0	9.8
Widowed	--	3.0	2.0
Divorced	5.7	10.0	8.5
Married	67.9	65.0	66.0
Separated	1.9	6.0	4.6
Remarried	13.2	7.0	9.2

Table 9 presents the various sources of income for their education checked by students, many of whom gave more than one source.

Table 9: Sources of Financial Support

	Males	Females	Overall
	%	%	%
Part-time job	20.7	11.0	14.4
Full-time job	35.8	13.0	20.9
Spouse	34.0	57.0	55.6
Other relative	--	4.0	2.6
Savings	43.4	23.0	30.1
Scholarship	9.1	8.0	8.5
GI Bill	47.2	2.0	17.6
Employer	3.8	3.0	3.3

While women were more dependent upon their spouse for support, men were supported by full-time employment or savings or the GI Bill.

The majority of these students had participated in one or more activities or civic, social, religious, or philanthropic organizations.

since high school. Eighty-nine percent of the females and 68% of the males recorded such activities. Of these students, 62% of the females indicated that they had played a leadership role in one or more of the activities, for example, officer or chairman of an important committee, while only 50% of the males indicated this. Religious activities were the most frequently reported activity for females, while for the men civic and social activities dominated. Both groups reported that religious activities were the ones in which they were most often leaders.

Table 10: Participation in One or More Activities or Organizations since High School

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Civic	37.7	59.0	51.6
Social	37.7	57.0	50.3
Religious	34.0	61.0	51.6
Philanthropic	21.8	51.0	40.5

Table 11: One or More Leadership Positions since High School

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Civic	17.0	31.0	24.8
Social	11.3	26.0	20.9
Religious	18.9	31.0	26.8
Philanthropic	13.2	6.0	8.5

About 89% of the students participating in this project are or were married. The spouses of the female students were more highly educated

than the spouses of the male students. Female students reported that 61% of their husbands had a college or postgraduate degree and that 86% of their husbands had at least some college. In contrast, only 31% of the men's wives had college degrees and 63.1% of their spouses had some college work. Also not surprising are the higher job levels of male spouses. Fifty-seven percent of the husbands of the female students had jobs in levels 1 or 2, while only 30% of the male students' wives had jobs in that range.

The females in this group seemed to average more children, about 3 per woman, than male students, 2.5 per man. Eight percent of the women reported having 1 or no children while 26% of the men had one or no children. There was a tendency for women to have fewer children remaining at home. For the 75 women having 1 or more children living at home, childcare was considered a problem by only 4%. About 29% considered childcare to be somewhat of a serious problem, but the majority (67%) indicated that it was no problem at all.

The provisions for childcare given by these women were varied. About 29% didn't list any provisions so it can be assumed that their children living at home were old enough to take care of themselves. Of the remainder, reliance on other family members was the chief childcare resource. Only 9% used baby sitters and only 2 mentioned a daycare center.

Academic profile. As of winter quarter 1972 the majors of the students were as follows.

Table 12: Majors as of Winter 1972

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Business	37.7	9.0	19.0
Natural sciences	7.5	9.0	3.5
Humanities	20.8	39.0	32.7
Social sciences	15.1	17.0	16.3
Pre-major	9.4	21.0	17.0
Arch and Engineering	9.4	--	3.3
Other A & S and Education	--	5.0	3.3

Business-related majors drew the largest percentage of the male students, while the humanities was the most popular among females students.

Grade transcripts provided academic standing and most recent cumulative GPA. Academic standings (Table 13) were in good standing (graduated or in school), dropped, probation (also "low" or "reinstated on probation") and officially withdrawn. The most recent cumulative GPA is reported in Table 14. As with the high school GPA, a higher percentage of females had GPA's in the 3.00-4.00 range: almost 44% of the females fell within this range, while 27% of the males did.

Table 13: Most Recent Academic Standing while at UW

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
In good standing	83.0	86.0	85.0
Dropped	1.9	4.0	3.3
Probation	7.5	2.0	3.9
Withdrawn	7.5	8.0	7.8
Total N	53	100	153

Table 14: Most Recent UW GPA Groupings

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Below 2.50	36.5	23.5	28.0
2.50 - 2.99	36.5	32.7	34.0
3.00 - 4.00	27.0	43.8	38.0
Total N	52	98	150

Over 50% of each sex expected to go beyond the B.A. degree. About 69% of the males anticipated getting a master's degree, doctoral degree or professional degree while 54% of the females hoped to receive an advanced degree. Table 15 reports these data.

Table 15: Highest Degree Hoped For

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
None	1.9	--	.7
Bachelor's degree	28.8	45.9	40.0
Master's degree	53.8	48.0	50.0
Doctoral degree	9.6	2.0	4.7
Professional degree	5.8	4.1	4.7
Total N	52	98	150

When asked about the number of years expected to receive the B.A., the men indicated it would take them fewer years than the females. Thirty-nine percent of males and 13% of females reported 1 year or less to complete their studies. Seventy-five percent of the males and 54% of the females expected to complete their B.A. within 2 years, and 86% of the males and 83% of the females expected to finish in three years. During the quarter in which they were tested 71% of the males planned to carry 13 or more credits and 48% of them reported doing so. In contrast, 37% of the females planned to carry 13 or more credits while only 31% reported doing so. Thus, one obvious reason for women planning to take longer is their lighter course load. Table 16 presents data as to the expectations of the sexes in regard to succeeding in college.

Table 16: What is the best guess as to the chances that you will do the following?

	Good Chance		Some Chance		Little Chance		No Chance		N	%
Males	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Obtain an A Cumulative GPA	--	--	10	20.0	11	22.0	29	58.0	50	100
Obtain a B cumulative GPA	27	51.9	16	30.8	6	11.5	3	5.8	52	100
Change major field	5	11.4	15	34.1	18	40.9	6	13.6	44	100
Change career choice	3	6.7	17	37.8	16	35.6	9	20.0	45	100
Drop out temporarily	3	6.1	9	18.4	19	38.8	18	36.7	49	100
Drop out permanently	1	2.1	3	6.3	20	41.7	24	50.0	48	100
Transfer to other college	1	2.1	7	14.6	22	45.8	18	37.5	48	100
Females										
Obtain an A Cumulative GPA	2	2.3	17	19.5	33	37.9	35	40.2	87	100
Obtain a B cumulative GPA	62	66.0	22	23.4	7	7.4	3	3.2	94	100
Change major field	7	7.8	34	37.8	27	30.0	22	24.2	90	100
Change career choice	8	8.6	37	39.3	31	33.3	17	18.3	93	100
Drop out temporarily	4	4.6	26	29.9	39	44.8	18	20.7	87	100
Drop out permanently	1	1.1	1	1.1	42	47.7	41	46.6	88	100
Transfer to other college	4	4.4	21	22.1	41	45.1	35	38.5	91	100
Total										
Obtain an A Cumulative GPA	2	1.5	27	19.7	44	32.1	64	45.7	137	100
Obtain a B cumulative GPA	89	61.0	39	26.0	13	8.9	6	4.1	146	100
Change major field	12	9.0	49	36.6	45	33.6	28	20.9	134	100
Change career choice	11	8.1	54	39.1	47	34.1	26	18.8	138	100
Drop out temporarily	7	5.1	35	25.7	58	42.6	36	26.5	136	100
Drop out permanently	2	1.5	7	5.1	62	45.6	65	47.8	136	100
Transfer to other college	5	3.6	18	12.9	63	45.3	53	38.1	139	100

Vocational information The students were requested to list a brief job history. Although some were not employed the quarter in which they were tested, most everyone listed a specific occupation either their job at present or their most recent job before unemployment. Tables 17 and 18 give the Roe groups and levels, respectively, of this "most recent job." The men seemed to have been employed most recently in jobs which correspond with higher Roe levels. Sixty-two percent of them indicated jobs in levels 1, 2, and 3, while only 35% of the women held jobs in this bracket. Examining the other end of the Roe spectrum 30% of the men had jobs in levels 4, 5, or 6, and yet 59% of the women indicated that their most recent job was here.

Table 17: Roe Group of Most Recent Job

	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Service	4	8.7	8	8.6
Business Contact	4	8.7	4	4.3
Organization	14	30.4	50	53.8
Technology	22	47.8	8	8.6
Outdoor	--	--	1	1.1
Science	--	--	8	8.6
General Cultural	--	--	10	10.8
Arts and Entertainment	2	4.3	4	4.3
Total N	46		93	

Table 18: Roe Level of Most Recent Job

Male		Female	
N	%	N	%
--	--	3	3.2
9	19.6	13	14.0
23	50.0	21	22.6
10	21.7	38	40.9
2	4.3	18	19.4
2	4.3	--	--
46		93	

Very few persons indicated that they were being sent to the U for additional education or retraining by an employer--only 8% of males and 3% of females. And when asked "If you did not work for a significant period of time and were not in school, indicate what you were doing during that time," 64% of the women gave a response and only 11% of the men did. The activity occupying this time for almost all of these women was childcare or housewifery.

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